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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
WESTERN DIVISION

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## IDAHO HANDBOOK

### 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program

#### PURPOSES OF THE PROGRAM

(1) To protect and restore the soil resources of the Nation by assisting farmers to plant soil-building crops and carry out soil-building and range-building practices.

(2) To raise farm income by bringing supplies of major crops in line with demand and by offering payments to farmers for cooperating in bringing about better conditions for agriculture.

(3) To stabilize and maintain adequate food supplies for consumers.

### PART I—1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

#### HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

Payments may be earned by planting within farm acreage allotments and by carrying out soil-building and soil-conserving practices.

Individual farm allotments are determined by the county committee in cooperation with community committees for wheat in all counties, and for potatoes and commercial vegetables in counties in which the production of these crops is important. Normal yields are also established for wheat and potatoes.

#### WHEAT

Wheat acreage allotments and yields are determined by the county committee in cooperation with community committees for all farms on which wheat is grown.

**Payment and deduction on wheat-allotment farms.**—A payment will be computed equal to 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in its wheat acreage allotment. The approximate amount of the wheat payment is shown on WR-406B.

A deduction will be made on a wheat-allotment farm of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre planted to wheat in excess of its wheat acreage allotment.

**Nonwheat-allotment farm.**—A farm may be considered to be a nonwheat-allotment farm if the persons having an interest in the

wheat so elect. A farm for which a wheat acreage allotment was not determined is also considered to be a nonwheat-allotment farm. No wheat payment will be made on a nonwheat-allotment farm.

On a nonwheat-allotment farm the deduction will be 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat determined by the county committee for the farm or 10 acres, whichever is larger.

Acreage planted to wheat means (1) any acreage of land devoted to seeded wheat, except when seeded on irrigated land in the spring as a part of a mixture which contains rye, oats, or barley, if the mixture contains not more than 50 percent by weight of wheat, or (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is not disposed of by cultivation, mowing and leaving on the land, or close pasturing throughout the growing season, prior to reaching the jointing stage or July 1, whichever is earlier, or (3) any acreage of land which is seeded to a mixture mentioned above on which the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat is harvested for grain or seed or reaches maturity.

### POTATOES

In Ada, Bannock, Bingham, Bonneville, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Franklin, Fremont, Gem, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Lemhi, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Owyhee, Payette, Power, Teton, Twin Falls, Valley, and Washington Counties a potato allotment will be determined for each farm which normally grows 3 acres or more of potatoes.

A payment will be computed equal to 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes determined by the county committee for each acre in the potato allotment. The approximate potato payment is shown on WR-406B.

If an acreage in excess of the potato acreage allotment or in excess of 3 acres (whichever is larger) is planted on a farm in the above-listed counties, a deduction of 30 cents per bushel of the farm's normal yield will be made for each excess acre. If a producer plants less than 80 percent of the potato acreage allotment, his allotment and consequently his payment, will be reduced.

### COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

In Adams, Canyon, Twin Falls, Teton, and Valley Counties a commercial-vegetable acreage allotment shall be determined for each farm on which the average acreage of land normally planted to commercial vegetables is 3 acres or more.

A payment will be computed at \$1.50 for each acre in the commercial-vegetable acreage allotment determined for the farm. The approximate vegetable payment is shown on WR-406B. If a producer plants less than 80 percent of the commercial-vegetable allotment, his allotment and consequently his payment will be reduced.

A deduction of \$20 per acre will be made for each acre of land planted to commercial vegetables in excess of the larger of the commercial-vegetable acreage allotment or 3 acres.

**Commercial vegetables** means the acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes in the counties not listed as commercial-potato counties, sweetpotatoes other than for starch, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloupes, annual strawberries, commercial bulbs, and flowers, but excluding peas for canning or freezing and sweet corn for canning) of which the major portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm.

#### TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING ALLOTMENT

Total soil-depleting allotments shall be determined for farms for which a wheat or potato acreage allotment is determined. A deduction will be made of \$5 for each acre classified as soil-depleting in excess of the larger of (1) the total soil-depleting acreage allotment determined for the farm, plus the acres of wheat, potatoes, and commercial vegetables with respect to which deductions are made, or (2) 20 acres.

#### SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The maximum amount that may be earned on a farm by carrying out soil-building practices is the sum of the following items:

(1) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards) and perennial vegetables on the farm January 1, 1940.

(2) 3 cents per acre of noncrop pasture land plus 75 cents for each animal unit of grazing capacity. The amount computed under this item shall not be less than 10 cents times the number of such acres, or 640 acres, whichever is smaller.

(3) 70 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the sum of (1) the wheat and potato acreage allotments with respect to which payment is computed, and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1940 for the extraction of sugar.

For any farm where the sum of the payments computed for wheat, potatoes, commercial vegetables, and under items 1, 2, and 3 above is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance shall be increased by the amount of the difference. In addition, a payment will be computed of \$7.50 per acre for planting forest trees not to exceed a total of \$30 per farm.

#### SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

In determining the acceptability of the methods used in carrying out soil-building practices, the farmer should be guided by the specifications contained herein and any additional specifications issued by the State committee or by the county committee with the approval of the State committee, as are needed in the interest of conservation. This applies particularly to rates, dates, and methods of seeding, cultural practices, adaptability of soil-conserving crops, trees or shrubs, methods of weed control, etc., used in connection with soil-building practices.

The farmer must make sure that the seed used is adapted to the community, free from noxious weed and relatively free from other weed seeds, and is seeded in sufficient quantity to meet the minimum seeding requirements in good viable seed. The farmer will be re-



quired to cooperate with governmental insect-control agencies in the area where the farm is located, whenever an organized insect-control campaign is operated in the area.

The approximate maximum amount that may be earned, by use of the soil-building practices in this handbook, on any farm in Idaho, is the amount shown on the farm plan and estimate sheet, WR-406B. If all or part of the labor, seed, or materials is furnished by any governmental agency, no credit or only partial credit will be given for the practice. The county committee will furnish further detailed information.

The farmer should plan his operations for the year, considering the very best farm plan for that farm, and then determine whether or not his planned soil-building practices for the year will bring about the greatest possible amount of soil conservation.

Any combination of soil-building practices on the same land may be allowed by the county committee subject to the approval of the State committee.

The 1940 crop year for carrying out the soil-building practices will be from November 1, 1939, through October 31, 1940.

#### Application of Material

**Practice (1) (i).—Application of phosphate:** \$1.50 for each 112 pounds of 43-percent of treble superphosphate, or its equivalent of 48 pounds of  $P_2O_5$  in other available phosphate fertilizer, applied to old stands or in connection with the seeding of legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pasture in Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, Shoshone, Camas, and Caribou Counties, or to such old stands or seedings on irrigated cropland or orchards in all other counties. No credit will be given for fertilizers used in connection with soil-depleting crops. Only those phosphate fertilizers containing phosphorus in a form available for plant use will qualify for payment. Basic slag or raw rock or colloidal phosphate will not qualify for this practice.

**Practice (2).—Application of gypsum:** \$1.50 for each 300 pounds of gypsum containing 18 percent or more sulphur applied to the land in the counties of Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, Shoshone, Valley, Adams, Washington, Blaine, Camas, and Boise. Fifty-four pounds of sulphur may be used as an equivalent for this practice and may be applied in all counties of the State. The minimum rate of application will be 100 pounds of gypsum or 18 pounds of sulphur per acre.

**Practice (4).—Mulching:** \$1.50 for each 2 tons (air-dry weight) of small-grain straw, leguminous hay, leguminous straw, or equivalent mulching material other than barnyard or stable manure incorporated into the soils in orchards or on commercial-vegetable land. When materials low in nitrogen are used, it is recommended that not less than 20 pounds of available commercial nitrogen be added to each ton.

#### Seedings

**Practice (6).—Seeding alfalfa:** \$1.50 for each acre of land seeded to alfalfa.

**Practice (7).—Seeding perennial grasses:** \$3 for each acre of cropland or orchard land seeded to crested wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, strawberry clover, or mixtures of two or more of these crops.

A mixture of one or more of the perennial grasses listed in the above paragraph and alfalfa, which contains not less than 40 percent by weight of perennial grasses, may be seeded on land subject to erosion. Seedings must be at a rate of not less than 10 pounds per acre and must have the prior approval of the county committee.

**Practice (8).—Seeding legumes and grasses:** \$1.50 for each 2 acres of cropland or orchard land seeded to white clover, red clover, Mammoth clover, alsike clover, strawberry clover, Ladino clover, biennial sweet clover, Michel's grass, Poa bul-

bosa, bluegrass, brome grasses, perennial ryegrass, bent grasses, fescues, tall oatgrass, reed canary grass, wheat grasses, or orchard grass, or other adaptable grasses or legumes alone or in mixtures. Mixtures may be made up of any of the above crops and may also include alfalfa or consist of timothy and redtop, except that mixtures consisting solely of timothy and redtop may not be used.

**Practice (9).—Seeding winter legumes:** \$1.50 for each acre seeded to winter or hairy vetch or Austrian field peas. This practice is limited to cropland and orchard land, and the crops must be seeded in the fall of the year.

**Practice (12).—Seeding timothy and redtop:** \$1.50 for each 4 acres seeded to timothy or redtop or mixtures consisting solely of these two grasses.

### Pasture Improvement

**Practice (13).—Reseeding depleted pastures:** \$1.50 for each 10 pounds of good seed of adapted grasses or legumes used in reseeding depleted pastures.

**Practice (14).—Deferred grazing:** \$1.50 for deferred grazing on two-thirds of the number of acres of pasture land necessary to carry one animal unit for a 12-month period when the pasture is not grazed during the normal grazing season, thus allowing natural reseeding. The operator should submit to the county committee a written designation of the area to be reseeded by nongrazing and obtain its approval prior to starting the practice. The beginning date for deferred grazing is March 1 for areas having less than 3,000 feet elevation and April 1 for areas above 3,000 feet elevation, and shall run to seed maturity of perennial grasses, with a minimum of 4-months' deferred grazing. Where cattle or horses are grazed, the area must be fenced. Where sheep are grazed, the area to be reseeded must be fenced sufficiently to keep them out or they must be herded to prevent them from grazing on the area to be reseeded. Regardless of the type of livestock grazed, the remaining pasture land must not be injured by overgrazing.

**Practice (15).—Development of springs or seeps:** \$1.50 for each 5 cubic feet of soil or gravel or each 3 cubic feet of rock formation excavated in the development, at the source, of springs or seeps, provided that the source is protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided. The total cost of the development must be at least \$20. The minimum credit shall be \$20 and the maximum credit will be \$100 for this practice.

**Practice (16).—Dams and reservoirs:** \$1.50 for each 10 cubic yards of material moved in making a fill or excavation, or for each 7 cubic feet of concrete or rubble masonry used, in the construction of reservoirs and dams. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured before construction is started. Approved detailed instructions and requirements will be furnished by the county committee at the time of approval.

Existing dams may be enlarged if the project has prior approval of the State committee based on the recommendation of the county committee. This recommendation must show that the dam is properly located, that its enlargement is necessary to make permanent water available, and must show the yardage in place as well as the yardage in the proposed enlargement.

### Green-Manure and Cover Crops

**Practice (17).—Green-manure and cover crops:** (a) \$1.50 for each acre of biennial legumes of which a good stand and a good growth is turned under as green manure; (b) \$1.50 for each 2 acres of annual legumes or small grains (except wheat) or other crops commonly used as green manure (excluding perennial legumes and grasses) of which a good stand and a good growth is turned under as green manure. The same rate of credit will be given for the crops under (a) or (b) above if they are left as a cover crop in orchards, on commercial-vegetable land, or potato land, if not used for grain, hay, seed, or forage.

Green-manure crops must be inspected by a committeeman or farm supervisor prior to or at the time of turning under. No crop from which seed is harvested by mechanical means can be credited as a green-manure or cover crop. Crops used for green manure or cover crops must not be utilized for credit for any other practice in 1940.

If green-manure crops are turned under on land subject to erosion, such crops must be followed by a winter cover crop.



## Erosion Control

**Practice (21).—Check dams:** \$1.50 for each 7 cubic feet of concrete or rubble masonry used in the construction of check dams or drops or measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of irrigated cropland and orchard land. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured, at which time approved detailed instructions and requirements will be furnished.

**Practice (22).—Water spreading:** \$1.50 for each 300 feet of ditching constructed for the diversion and spreading of flood waters on noncrop pasture land or wild-hay land. Ditches less than 300 feet in length will not qualify. The ditches must be of such design as to produce nonerosive velocities of the water, the grade not exceeding 5 inches per 100 feet, with a cross-section measurement of not less than 4 square feet. The ditch must have ample capacity to carry the diverted water and have an adequate outlet at the discharge end. If openings are made along the ditch, these must be protected by either sod, riprap, or woven-wire spreaders to prevent erosion.

**Practice (23).—Riprapping live streams:** \$1.50 for each cubic yard of rock riprap constructed along active streams for the control of erosion of farm land. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured before construction is started, at which time approved instructions will be furnished to each cooperator whose project is approved.

**Practice (26).—Listing or furrowing on the contour or subsoiling of non-cropland:** \$1.50 for each 4 acres of noncropland listed or furrowed on the contour or subsoiled (chiseled). Prior approval for this practice must be obtained from the county committee, at which time approved detailed instructions will be given to the operator. If furrows are  $8\frac{1}{4}$  feet or less apart, the actual acreage of land furrowed, listed, or subsoiled shall count under the practice. If furrows are over  $8\frac{1}{4}$  feet apart the acreage of the practice will be computed on the basis of the area occupied by the furrows, each furrow being considered to occupy a strip  $8\frac{1}{4}$  feet wide.

**Practice 30.—Stripcropping:** \$1.50 for each 4 acres of nonirrigated cropland in all counties, on which two or more strips of intertilled row crops or fallow are protected by two or more strips of close-grown crops. The strips of intertilled row crops or fallow must be not less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rods or more than 10 rods in width and should be approximately the same width and must not be less than one-half the width of the adjacent protective strips. The strips on slopes less than 3 percent must be at right angles to the prevailing winds or on the contour, and where the slope is more than 3 percent the strips must be on the contour.

**Practice (31).—Protecting summer fallow:** \$1.50 for each 4 acres of non-irrigated summer fallow protected by incorporating small-grain stubble and straw into the surface soil or by pit cultivation, to prevent wind and water erosion. The first tillage operation must be carried out prior to July 1, 1940. The tillage implements used to incorporate the stubble and straw shall leave a rough cloddy surface and also leave the stubble and straw on or near the surface. Credit will not be given for incorporating stubble and straw into the soil if any stubble or straw is burned from the area. In pit cultivation, the pits shall cover at least 25 percent of the surface, shall be at least 4 inches in depth, and the dams shall not be more than 10 feet apart. No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on light sandy soil or on soils in any area where destruction of vegetative cover results in land becoming subject to serious wind erosion.

**Practice (32).—Intertilled crops on contour:** \$1.50 for each 8 acres of non-irrigated cropland contour-farmed with intertilled crops on land having a slope of greater than 1 percent. Land on which there are gullies must not be used for this practice unless terraces are constructed over the gullied area. The entire field must be planted on the contour.

**Practice (35).—Small grain on contour:** \$1.50 for each 10 acres of cropland seeded to small grains on the contour. The seeding of the entire field must be approximately on the contour and the slope of the land must be not less than 2 percent.



## Forestry

**Practice (38).—Protecting trees:** \$3 for each acre of forest trees that were planted between July 1, 1936, and July 1, 1940, which are cultivated, protected, and maintained (by replanting if necessary) to keep a stand of not less than 200 living trees per acre. Livestock must be kept out of the area and there must be sufficient cultivation to keep down weed growth. Measurements on single-row plantings will be taken one-half rod on each side of the row. In block plantings, the measurements will be taken one-half rod outside of the last row of plantings.

**Practice (39).—Improving a stand of forest trees:** \$3 for each acre of forest trees, by thinning or otherwise improving an existing stand of forest trees containing after treatment at least 300 live trees per acre. The trees shall be of a type and in sufficient number that the treatment markedly improves the quality or the growth rate of the stand. Livestock must be excluded (by fencing if necessary) from the area treated. The number of trees removed per acre may vary from a large number (as, for example, in the thinning of very young stands) to a very small number (as in the removal of a few large, diseased, insect-infested, or limby trees). No payment shall be made under this practice if any part of the area is burned over during the year. All brush and cuttings must be removed and disposed of in accordance with the State law. The farmer must obtain prior approval from the county committee.

**Practice (40).—Planting trees:** \$7.50 for each acre planted to trees and shrubs, including those beneficial to wildlife, provided the plantings are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife practice. Prior approval of the county committee and detailed approved instructions as to time of planting, methods of planting, and varieties that may be used will be furnished to each individual whose project meets with their approval.

## Other Practices

**Practice (43).—Controlling noxious weeds:** \$7.50 for each acre on which seriously infested plots of designated perennial noxious weeds, in organized weed-control areas, are controlled or eradicated by tillage methods or by the use of chemicals. The weeds which are designated for Idaho are Canadian thistle, bindweed or wild morning glory, white top, leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, and St. Johnswort or goatweed. Prior approval of the county committee of the area must be obtained, and, at the time of approval, detailed instruction for carrying out weed control will be given to each operator.

**Practice (46).—Renovating alfalfa:** \$1.50 for each 2 acres of alfalfa renovated in the spring or summer of the year by cultivation to a depth of not less than 2 inches and reseeded where it is good farming practice to do so. Where renovation is followed by irrigation, the water must not be put on until after all weeds have been exposed long enough to die. On irrigated fields, the area must be inspected by a committeeman or farm supervisor immediately following completion of the practice.

**Practice (47).—Subsoiling:** \$1.50 for each 4 acres of cropland or land in orchards that is subsoiled to a depth of not less than 10 inches. The acreage will be computed on the basis of the area so handled, each furrow being considered to occupy an area not in excess of one-half rod in width.

## SOIL-DEPLETING ACREAGE

Any acreage of land devoted during the 1940 crop year to one or more of the following crops or uses will be considered as soil-depleting acreage:

Corn planted for any purpose, except sweet corn or popcorn grown in a home garden for use on the farm;

Grain sorghums, sugar beets, mangels, cowbeets, or broom corn planted for any purpose;

Potatoes or annual truck and vegetable crops planted for any purpose, except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm;

Commercial bulbs and flowers, commercial mustard, cultivated sunflowers, safflower, or hemp harvested for any purpose;

Field beans planted for any purpose or peas planted for canning, freezing, or dried peas, except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm or when incorporated into the soil as green manure;

Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner or on nonirrigated cropland when matched acre for acre by biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses seeded alone in a workmanlike manner;

Wheat planted or regarded as planted for any purpose on a wheat-allotment farm;

Wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm harvested for any purpose after reaching maturity;

Oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops harvested for grain;

Wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops, including designated mixtures containing wheat on any farm, harvested for hay, except when such crops are used as nurse crops for legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner and the nurse crop is cut green for hay or except when such crops are grown in a mixture containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes;

Buckwheat, Sudan grass, or millet harvested for grain or seed;

Sweet sorghums harvested for grain, seed, or sirup;

Land summer-fallowed, except when such land is seeded in 1940 to crested, slender, or western wheatgrass, Michel's grass, *Poa bulbosa*, or alfalfa seeded before August 16, 1940, or is irrigated land which is cultivated periodically to control noxious weeds;

Idle cropland if cultivated or tilled in any manner.

## PAYMENT PROVISIONS

**Division of special-crop payments.**—In general, the crop-allotment payments and deductions will be divided between landlords and tenants as the crop is divided. In cases where two or more separately owned tracts of land comprise a farm, the share of each person in the payment or deduction will be that indicated on the prescribed form, ACP-95, if all interested persons agree.

**Division of soil-building payments.**—The payments earned in connection with the soil-building practices will be paid to the landlord or tenant who carried out the soil-building practices.

**Deductions from other farms.**—If a person complies on one farm and has an interest in another farm which is not in compliance to the extent that deductions exceed the payments, the payments due him on the farm in compliance will be reduced by his share of the deductions carried over from the other farm.

**Increase in small payments.**—If the total payment computed for any person is less than \$200, the payment will be increased by an amount fixed by the law. Information as to the exact amount of the increase can be obtained from the county committee.

**Payments limited to \$10,000.**—Combined range and agricultural conservation payments to any individual, partnership, or estate are limited by the law to \$10,000 in a State; a corporation or association is, by the law, limited to \$10,000 in the United States.

**Deductions for association expenses.**—The estimated administrative expenses of the county agricultural conservation association shall be deducted pro rata from the payments computed for all the farms in the county.

**Defeating purposes of the program.**—Congress has authorized payments only to persons whose cooperation results in net contributions to the program. Accordingly, payment will be withheld from any person who adopts any practice which tends to defeat or offset the purposes of the program.

**Idle farms.**—The only payments which will be made with respect to farms which are not operated in 1940 are payments for carrying out soil-building practices.

**Payments made or computed without regard to claims.**—Any payment or share of payment will be made without regard to question of title under State law and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor, except as stated in the paragraph on assignments and indebtedness to the United States as is subject to setoff.

**Availability of funds.**—All payments provided for in this handbook are subject to the limits determined by appropriations which Congress may provide. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent.

#### APPLICATION PROVISIONS

**Eligibility for payment.**—An application for payment may be made by any person for whom a share in the payment with respect to a farm may be computed, and who, at the time of harvest, is entitled to share in any of the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement or as owner-operator, or who is owner or operator of the farm and participates in carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm.

**Time of filing application.**—Payments will be made only upon application submitted through the county office on or before March 31, 1941, and only to those persons who furnish required information and file prescribed forms within the respective time limits therefor.

**Other farms in the county.**—A person must make application for payment with respect to all farms in the county which he operates or rents to other persons.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

**Assignments.**—Any person who may be entitled to a payment in connection with the 1940 program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1940, or for money or materials advanced or labor performed in carrying out range-building practices. No assignment will be recognized unless the assignment



is made on the prescribed form, ACP-69, and in accordance with instructions contained in ACP-70.

**Appeals.**—Any person has 15 days following his notice of any action of the county committee to file a written appeal asking for reconsideration. Any person having appealed to the county committee who is still dissatisfied may, within 15 days following his notice of the reconsideration, appeal to the State committee, whose action is reviewable by the Regional Director.

**Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1940 program are not applicable to public domain, including land owned by the United States and administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and other land in which the beneficial ownership is in the United States.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Complete information may be obtained from the county office of the agricultural conservation association regarding allotments, payments, appeals, detailed specifications for soil-building practices, and other details of the program.

## PART II—1940 RANGE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

### HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

Payments may be earned by carrying out range-building practices, listed below, from January 1, 1940, through October 31, 1940, which are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit prior to their institution. Detailed specifications will be given to the operator for those practices which he selects for which further detailed specifications are necessary. The amount of payment which may be earned cannot exceed the range-building allowance.

The operator shall assume all responsibility for the acquiring of necessary permits, for the violation of any established water rights, or for other damage to property as a result of construction under the provisions of the 1940 Range Conservation Program.

### RANGE-BUILDING PRACTICES

#### Reseeding Range Land

**Practice (a).**—Natural reseeding by deferred grazing: 75 percent of the range-building allowance, excluding that part which is computed for mountain meadowland, may be earned by withholding 25 percent of the range land from grazing from the start of forage growth to seed maturity (such period to be of not less than 90 consecutive days between such dates as are determined by the State committee with the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and announced not less than 15 days prior to the beginning of such period) and by performing supplemental practices prescribed by the county committee for which payment otherwise will not be made. If less than 25 percent of the range land in the ranching unit is deferred, a proportionate payment may be made. In any event, the payment for deferred grazing shall not exceed the value of supplemental practices performed which are designated by the county committee in accordance with instructions. On ranching units on which cattle

or horses are grazed, the area to be kept free of grazing must be fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock, except on those areas which the county committee determines in writing are sufficiently protected by natural barriers, other topographic features, or other methods to effectively protect the deferred area without being fenced. On ranching units used exclusively for grazing sheep or goats, the entry of livestock on the area to be kept free from grazing must be prevented by herding or by natural stock barriers. The remaining range land on the ranching unit must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed. The practice of deferred grazing shall not be applicable on range land which normally is not used for grazing. The ranch operator must file WR-415 with the county committee, designating the area to be deferred, prior to the initiation of the practice. The deferred acreage may be used for grazing at the close of the specified period, but hay shall not be cut nor seed harvested from the area in 1940.

**Practice (b).—Artificial reseeding:** 20 cents per pound of seed sown, but not in excess of \$2 per acre, except that if timothy, bulbous bluegrass, or sweet clovers are seeded alone or in mixtures containing 60 percent or more of these species, the rate shall be 10 cents per pound of seed sown, not in excess of \$1.00 per acre, may be earned by reseeding depleted range land, including mountain meadowland, with good seed of adapted varieties of range grasses, legumes, or forage shrubs.

Seed used for reseeding range land is restricted to those varieties of perennial grasses, legumes, or forage shrubs recommended for the locality by the State Experiment Station and approved by the State committee. High-quality seed must be used. New seedings must be adequately protected. Detailed information regarding dates, rates, methods of seeding, approved varieties, and approved methods of protection shall be obtained from the county committee at the time of approval of the practice.

Seed invoices and receipts or other conclusive evidence must be furnished by the operator.

### Erosion and Runoff Control

All soil-erosion and water-conservation measures developed for payment shall be solely for the purpose of conserving moisture and retarding soil erosion on range land in order to facilitate the renovation and maintenance of adequate vegetative cover. The use of mechanical water-conservation measures shall be limited to soil types that are porous enough to satisfactorily utilize the additional moisture from the application of these measures, and to the flatter slopes or locations where the diversion can be attained without undue expense. All erosion control measures shall be staked out by a competent person prior to institution.

**Practice (d).—Contour listing, furrowing, or subsoiling:** 2½ cents per 100 linear feet. For listing, furrowing, or subsoiling range land, including mountain meadowland, on the contour. Written prior approval must be secured from the county committee, at which time detailed specifications will be furnished to the operator.

Payment shall not be approved on an acreage on which a similar practice was paid for under a previous program.

**Practice (f) (1).—Spreader dams:** 15 cents per cubic yard of material moved. Specifications for dams in excess of 4 feet in height shall be the same as for practice (g) in respect to top width, side slopes, and freeboard and will be furnished by the county committee.

Small spreader dams or dikes may be used either individually or in combination with larger spreader dams. Spreader dams will not be necessary on small watersheds where dikes can divert the water. Dams less than 4 feet high shall have minimum side slopes of 2 to 1. The crown shall be at least 1 foot wide. Sufficient openings should be made through the dikes according to topographic features to allow for uniform spreading of diverted water. The openings shall be protected by masonry, rock riprap, or sodding.



Under no circumstances shall payment be made for performance of this practice unless the diverted water is controlled on the area affected and its return to the flood channel is retarded sufficiently to prevent further erosion.

**Practice (f) (2).—Spreader terraces:** 50 cents per 100 linear feet.

Spreader terraces or diversion ditches for any purpose other than spreading of flood water will not qualify for payment. The ditch should be designed for nonerosive velocities. Ditches shall have a cross-section measurement of not less than 5 square feet at the point of diversion and 2 square feet at the discharge end. The ditch shall have ample capacity to carry the diverted water and shall have an adequate outlet at the discharge end. Openings made along the ditch, where the density of natural sod is not sufficient to spread water without erosion, shall be protected. Payment will not be made for this practice if less than 100 linear feet of terraces are established.

### Stock-Water Development

Any practice under water development performed for payment shall supply ample water for the number of livestock using the adjoining range during its period of grazing and shall be solely to bring about such a distribution of livestock on the range as will conserve and restore the vegetative cover thereof, but shall not be constructed for the purpose of irrigation.

Existing dams may be enlarged if the project has prior approval of the State committee based on the recommendation of the county committee. This recommendation must show that the dam is properly located, that its enlargement is necessary to make permanent water available, and must show the yardage in place as well as the yardage in the proposed enlargement. All construction shall be of a permanent nature and in accordance with approved specifications.

Performance out of proportion to the contribution which this practice will make toward range conservation as indicated by the maximum number of livestock which makes use of the unit of stock water, shall not be approved for payment.

Any development of stock water on a ranching unit within a reasonable distance of any other watering place, which already provides adequate water to livestock using the adjoining range, shall not be approved.

**Practice (g).—Earthen tanks and reservoirs:** 15 cents per cubic yard of material moved not in excess of 5,000 cubic yards, and 10 cents per cubic yard of material moved in excess of 5,000 cubic yards, for each tank or reservoir.

For constructing earthen reservoirs or dams with adequate spillways of natural grassed depressions or spillways lined or protected by cutoff walls or check dams, or for excavating earthen tanks or pits, for the purpose of providing water for range livestock grazing the adjoining range. This practice shall not be approved on permanent running streams, and the dam shall not be constructed for the purpose of irrigation.

Sites for all dams shall be surveyed by a competent person who will stake off the dam and prepare a design of the proposed dam. Prior approval by the county committee must be obtained, based upon such information and given in writing.

A diversion channel from another drainage shall qualify for payment under this practice, provided such channel is constructed on a nonerosive grade and there is no possibility of its use for irrigation. Payment shall be made for excavated cross-section not in excess of 3 square feet.

No payment shall be made for performance under this practice which does not meet the specifications approved by the State committee.

**Practice (h).—Concrete or rubble-masonry dams:** \$6 per cubic yard of concrete or rubble masonry.

For constructing concrete or rubble-masonry dams in rough or broken areas (where earthen dams or reservoirs are impracticable and where there is no



possibility of using the dam for irrigation), for the purpose of providing water for range livestock.

The dam shall be located on a firm foundation that will insure stable support for the structures under all conditions. The location shall be such as to take advantage of minimum size requirements for structures and at the same time give a minimum reservoir depth of 5 feet. All proposed dams must be constructed at sites and in accordance with specifications approved in writing by the State committee prior to institution.

**Practice (i) (1).—Wells: \$2 per linear foot.**

For drilling or digging wells with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter, for the purpose of providing water for range livestock, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. Payment will not be made for a well developed at any ranch headquarters.

A dry hole shall not qualify. A mechanical lifting device other than a hand pump shall be installed and in operation at the time of inspection. An existing well may be deepened to provide an additional supply of water adequate for the number of livestock on the adjacent range; but under no circumstances shall such performance be approved before measurements showing the depth of the existing well have been made and recorded with the county committee.

No payment will be made for a tank or storage reservoir constructed in connection with this practice. An artesian well shall not qualify under this practice.

**Practice (i) (2).—Wells: \$1 per linear foot.**

For drilling wells with casing less than 4 inches in diameter, for the purpose of providing water for range livestock, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well with casing less than 4 inches in diameter will qualify for payment, provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or trough. Payment will not be made for a well developed at any ranch headquarters.

The same specifications as for a well with 4-inch casing will apply with the exception that no payment will be made for a well other than an artesian well under this practice if casing less than 2 inches is installed. An artesian well equipped with a cutoff device, when constructed according to specifications, will be approved, but a mechanical lifting device will not be required. No payment will be made for a tank or storage reservoir constructed in connection with this practice.

**Practice (j) (1).—Development of natural watering places in soil: 30 cents per cubic foot of excavation, in soil or gravel, provided the minimum payment will be \$20 and the maximum payment \$100 for any single development.** This practice will not be approved for payment unless the total cost of the development amounts to at least \$20.

Springs or seeps shall be developed for the purpose of providing water for range livestock, provided the source is protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided.

Performance shall be in accordance with detailed specifications issued by the State committee.

**Practice (j) (2).—Development of natural watering places, in rock: 50 cents per cubic foot of excavation in rock, provided the minimum payment will be \$20 and the maximum payment \$100 for any single development.** This practice will not be approved for payment unless the total cost of the development amounts to at least \$20.

Specifications for this practice are the same as those for practice (j) (1).

### **Elimination of Destructive Plants**

If the county committee determines the elimination of destructive plants under practices (m), (q), or (r) will reduce the vegetative cover to such an extent as to encourage increased soil erosion, the use of practice (b) (Artificial Reseeding) shall also be required, where soil and climatic conditions permit.

If on such areas practice (b) is not likely to result in a good stand being established, the elimination of existing cover should not be approved.

No payment shall be made for the elimination of destructive plants unless a representative of the county committee has determined the percentage of density and acreage covered by the destructive plants to be destroyed, and has filed his report with the county committee.

**Practice (m) (1).—Prickly pear and cactus—Light infestation:** 50 cents per acre.

No payment for the performance of this practice shall be made unless the crown of the plant is completely destroyed.

**Practice (m) (2).—Prickly pear and cactus—Medium infestation:** 75 cents per acre.

No payment for the performance of this practice shall be made unless the crown of the plant is completely destroyed.

**Practice (m) (3).—Prickly pear and cactus—Heavy infestation:** \$1 per acre.

No payment for the performance of this practice shall be made unless the crown of the plant is completely destroyed.

**Practice (q).—St. Johnswort or goatweed—medium infestation:** \$2 per acre. The county committee will make a determination, based upon the report submitted by its representative, and prescribe the area and method to be followed by the operator in eliminating this weed. Payment shall not be made if any plant is permitted to mature seed in 1940 on the treated area or where control of the established plants is not accomplished. Payment shall not be made for both practices (q) and (s) on the same area.

**Practice (r) (1).—Sagebrush—heavy infestation:** 50 cents per acre.

For destroying sagebrush by use of railroad rails or by other mechanical methods which result in the destruction of at least 75 percent of the sagebrush cover.

**Practice (s).—Mowing of noxious weeds and brush:** 25 cents per acre.

Payment will not be made if the plants mowed are used for hay or sold for any purpose. Payment will not be made for mowing a greater number of times than the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, finds is necessary for destruction of the noxious plants.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, shall determine the kinds of weeds which will qualify under this practice, and the time of year mowing will be the most effective.

### Fire Guards

**Practice (t).—Fire guards:** 5 cents per 100 linear feet.

Fire guards not less than 10 feet in width shall be established on range land by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil. Payment will not be made if any fire guard is used in connection with controlled burning within the ranching unit.

The purpose of this practice is to protect the vegetative cover of an operator's range land against fire, by plowing or otherwise exposing the mineral soil not less than 10 feet in width prior to the time the grass covering has matured or is dry enough to burn.

### RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The range-building allowance shall be 3 cents per acre of range land in the ranching unit plus 75 cents times the grazing capacity of the range land. However, the grazing-capacity item shall not be calculated on more than one animal unit for each 10 acres of range land in the ranching unit, and the acreage item shall not be calculated on more than 60 acres for each animal unit of grazing capacity estab-

lished for the ranching unit. The amount computed under this paragraph shall not be less than 10 cents times the number of such acres, or 640 acres, whichever is smaller.

In addition, except in Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, and Minidoka Counties, the range-building allowance shall include 35 cents for each acre classified as mountain meadowland in the ranching unit.

### CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Payments under the 1940 Range Conservation Program shall be made only on those ranches with respect to which the county committee certifies that good range-management practices have been carried out during 1940 and only for such practices as are needed on the ranch to promote conservation and good range management.

Payment for range-building practices shall not exceed the range-building allowance computed for the ranch and shall be made for any practice only when performed in accordance with approved specifications.

No payment will be made where one-half or more of the total cost of a practice is contributed by a State or Federal agency; if less than one-half of such cost is contributed by a State or Federal agency, payment at one-half the approved rate may be made.

All or any part of the payment for performance of range-building practices may be withheld if the applicant has employed any scheme or device that will deprive another person of a share of the payment to which he would have been entitled if the 1939 leasing arrangement had been in effect, or if any practice has been adopted which defeats the purpose of this or any previous range programs, or if the forage, tree growth, or watershed has been injured by overgrazing in 1940 on any range land under the control of the operator.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

**Range program provisions which are similar to those for agricultural conservation program.**—Provisions of the range program with respect to claims, assignments, time of filing applications, increase in small payments, \$10,000 limitation, deductions for administrative expenses, appeals, availability of funds, and applicability are similar to such provisions in Part I of this handbook.

**Establishment of grazing capacities.**—The grazing capacity of each ranch for which form WR-415 is executed, which form must be filed in the county office before May 1, 1940, will be determined by a competent range examiner.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Complete information may be obtained from the county office of the county agricultural conservation association regarding payments, appeals, range-building practices, and other details of the program.

N. E. Dobb,  
*Director, Western Division.*



